

Richardson's Concentrated
Wine Bitters,
in bottles, and the ingredients to make
up in pressed packages, for sale by all the
W. I. Goods Dealers in Boston and
agents in all the principal towns thro'
the Southern and Western States.
BOSTON, corner of Sackville street,
agent for the British Provinces.
D. W. G. SKINNER, and PERRY
authorized travelling agents.
Hanover Street, Boston.
50 cents per paper.

Selected from a large number of Editorial

From the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.
Bitters.—In our columns may be found
the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S.
Southwell, Mass. They are, as said to
be of a variety of valuable and purely
from our own experience as well as on
of their renovating and invigorating
We have a good opinion of the Bitters
of a Physician, a graduate of the College
of Mass. but little by way of pulling
it to those who try them to judge them-
selves that many are liable to in the spring
debility, Dyspepsia, Bile and Nerve
not hesitate to say that these Bitters will
be a safe and effective restorative. As good
as a tonic, and as a tonic, we would early
of these Bitters, to make trial of Dr.
they can do no harm and may do much
in many cases they have. Vegetation
are unquestionably the most com-
mon.

From the News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.
Bitters, advertised in another of our col-
umns, is a very valuable medicine, and
this vicinity by gentlemen who are not
bitters. (Only more than the good girl
of the "PLAUSIBLE" of it. We have
of two, wherever or quinine. Never-
the prevalent diseases encountered in
obliged to become either a "pill swal-
ler," we should be inclined to call (Grant's
"Health and Strength" of Doctor Rich-

of County Democrat, Tamton, Mass.
Bitters.—Of the numerous medicines which
appear from time to time, we know that
be known only to those who have made
Dr. S. G. Richardson's Bitters we are
These Bitters we used in our family last
debility and headache, and much relief was
those who may be subject to nervous head-
aches very beneficial—they proved so in the

From the Barnstable Patriot.
Bitters.—To regain or preserve them,
Nothing that we know of will do it
in weather, than "Dr. Richardson's
Bitters." The medicinal properties of
alcohol in them. There is no more of
of which they are composed.
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Oxford Democrat.

No. 7, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, June 21, 1842.

Old Series, No. 18, Vol. 9.

POPULAR TALES.

THE PEDLAR. SECOND PART OF THE MOB-CAP.

BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

CONCLUDED.

The soft blush that had hitherto coloured the cheek of Clara was pale to the crimson that now dyed its surface.

"He leaves us to-morrow for a few days," continued Gertrude, "and when he returns, I hope to see all my fondest wishes realized."

Clara breathed as if recovering from a fit of the nightmare. She pleaded every excuse to be permitted to remain at home that evening. She had a nervous headache, she was unfit to appear in company, she did not like to leave her mother alone; in short she gave twenty reasons, any one of which was sufficient in itself to answer her purpose.

"My head really does ache," said Clara, after Gertrude's departure, "and I think a walk in the fresh air will revive me; though unfit for company, I am not ashamed of being seen by the cattle and the birds." How she disposed of her objections to leave her mother alone, remained a mystery even to herself. She had never met Rover in the path in which she now walked, and he could not know the direction she had taken; yet she started when the wind moved the branches, or the birds flew rustling through the leaves, as if these accustomed sounds were the harbingers of coming footsteps. She was unwilling to acknowledge to herself the disappointment that weighed upon her spirits; but not finding in her walk the exhilarating influence she anticipated, she turned her face homeward.

"He has probably heard of the arrival of Washington Graham," thought Clara, "and believes me paying homage to his wealth and pretensions. He does me injustice; but no matter. Better, far better, that we should never meet again—for he can never be any thing to me. Edward would not disdain his poverty, for he was himself once poor. But a pedlar! Mrs. Clifton would not have married Edward, if he had been an itinerant pedlar!"

Just as Clara had finished these reflections, which breathed more of pique than she was aware of, she heard a sudden crashing among the boughs, and the Pedlar himself bounded into the path, his dark complexion glowing from the rapidity of his motions, and his eye sparkling with more than his wonted fire.

"I feared that I might be forgotten," said he; "but I see that I have wronged you—village rumour has been breathing into my ears reports that make me hitherto almost hopeless devotion, an act of self greater presumption. It says that a stranger of wealth and distinction, conspicuous for the display and pride of his appearance, is come hither for the sole purpose of addressing and wedding Clara Stanley. It says too that he will not address her in vain."

The characteristic openness and boldness of this address left no room for evasion. She did not wish to acknowledge its truth; she would not give utterance to a falsehood. Unpractised in his arts which could teach her the way of extraction, she stood silent and embarrassed, wishing the good people of the village would find something else to talk about besides the Stanleys, whose concerns seemed to interest them so much.

"You are silent, Clara," cried he, in an altered tone; "you do not deny it, and heaven forbid you should, if for once village gossip has spoken the truth. I have no right to reproach you—you have professed nothing—promised nothing—and yet, and yet I feel as if I were waking from the sweetest and brightest dream that ever gladdened the heart of man—the dream of imagined perfection."

Clara's heart swelled under the consciousness of injustice, and she would have made an indignant reply, but the deep dejection of his countenance and air inspired her with pity.

"If I deserved upbraiding from you," said she, "I should not at this moment be dreading the reproaches of all whom I love. Whatever may be said of this stranger's visit, his coming can never influence my feelings towards you."

"The last words were uttered in a tremulous voice. She began to feel as if she had forsaken the "guide of her youth," and rashly given her happiness into a stranger's keeping. In the true spirit of a heroine, though true only to the impulses of nature, she covered her face with her hands, and sitting down at the foot of the tree beneath which they were standing, tried to think herself miserable; but strange as it may seem, a thrill of delight still penetrated her heart, from the conviction that she was beloved. Nothing was more natural from the lowly position she had assumed, for Rover to kneel at her side, and he did kneel in the same graceful attitude in which she first beheld him, when he bent to display his jewels to her admiring gaze; but Clara had forgotten all that, and she soon forgot every thing else but the words he breathed into her ear, and the looks that bore witness to their sincerity.

The next morning, as she was tying up some wandering vines, that answered all the purposes of jalouses to her windows, she heard the tramping of horses' feet, and Washington Graham, on his raven black horse, accompanied by his black attendant, with the red saddle cloth sweeping so magnificently on either side, was eonspassing by. He lifted his hat, and bowed till his hair almost touched his horse's flowing mane, then rode rapidly by. Clara thought of the Black Knight in Ivanhoe, of Ivanhoe himself, and almost expected to see the days of tournaments, and queens of love and beauty revived.

"He is certainly very, very graceful," said she, shading her eyes to catch the last glimpse of his

knight-like figure, yet vexed at being forced to bring him in lordly contrast to the contemned Rover, assured that in every thing but outward show, Rover transcended the southern nabob. "But I dare say he is very proud, and the maiden that he will wed must also be proud and rich, as she will be beautiful and accomplished." And with a half suppressed sigh at the inequalities of fortune's gifts, she resumed her occupation, which naturally led her thoughts back to rural life and cottage scenes, and it was not long before she was indulging most heroic scorn for every joy dependent on wealth or fortune.

Clara sat one evening alone with her mother, her head bent over her work. Whenever she was thus situated, her secret weighed heavily on her heart, and the dread of detection was never absent from her mind. If Mrs. Stanley addressed her suddenly, she would start and turn pale; if she looked upon her intently, she would tremble and blush; and sometimes she would talk at random, and commit a thousand inconsistencies. She rejoiced at the entrance of a neighbour, for it saved her the trouble of talking, and left her to the indulgence of her own thoughts. Mrs. Morton the lady who now made her appearance, was only desirous of listeners, for she came laden with news she was eager to impart before she could be forestalled into the office.

"This is a very unpleasant affair about that young Pedlar," said Mrs. Morton; "have you heard of it?"

Clara's ears tingled at these words, and she held her breath to listen. Mrs. Stanley expressed her ignorance, and Mrs. Morton proceeded. "You recollect that a shocking murder and robbery were perpetrated not very long since in an adjoining town, and that great rewards were offered for the apprehension of the murderer. It seems they have discovered a gang of pedlars, who are going about murdering and plundering in every direction. Some one who knew the gentleman who has been lately murdered, says he can swear to one of the watches among the jewels of the young Pedlar who has been sauntering about here. He says he has seen it in the gentleman's possession, and has no doubt he is both a robber and a murderer. They have taken up the young man upon suspicion, and he is now confined in jail. The probability is he will be hung."

"It is indeed shocking to hear of such crimes," replied Mrs. Stanley, "when the actors too are brought so near our own homes. I thought there was something very suspicious about that young man, and feared he might be troublesome to us."

She looked at Clara as she spoke, but she seemed to take no interest in the conversation, remaining perfectly still, with her head bowed, so that the lamps shone brightly on the ringlets that shaded her face, leaving her features in still deeper shadow.

While Mrs. Morton went on with earnestness and volubility, describing all that she knew of the event in exaggerated colours, Clara rose softly and left the room. She stepped cautiously through the passage, and down the steps, opened the gate with a noiseless touch, and then ran like lightning through the street. It was a moonlight night, and she could see her own shadow flitting on every wall, lengthening into spectral dimensions, as she flew on, as if the avenger of blood were behind. She slackened not her pace, even while ascending the hill on which her brother's house was situated, nor paused till she reached the avenue of trees that stood in long, stately lines in front of the mansion. For a moment she stopped, and looked back at the light that glimmered from her mother's window, like a solitary star, luring the wanderer home—then renewing her flight, she found herself all at once in the presence of Gertrude, who was sitting alone in her chamber, little dreaming of so strange an interruption. She rose in unspeakable alarm at Clara's entrance, whose appearance fully justified the feeling—her face was of ashy paleness, her lips parted and quivering, and her long hair hung unbound over her shoulders in damp, clinging masses.

"Clara, dear Clara," exclaimed Gertrude, "tell me what has happened! You know nothing of Edward? Speak!"

"Is Edward gone? Thank heaven!" uttered Clara, and sinking into a chair she burst into tears. Gertrude threw her arms around her, and held her sobbing head upon her bosom, till like a wearied child she gradually ceased her tears. The hot pressure on her brain seemed loosened, but there was anguish in her heart. There was but one sound in her ears—"He will in all probability be hung!" There was but one image before her eyes—Rover, a dying victim to a false accusation! She believed him as guiltless of the crime as her own brother was, and the one strong purpose of her soul was to liberate him, at the hazard of her own liberty, and life itself, if it were necessary. She had read of Helen Mar, who followed into captivity the Scottish chieftain, of the devoted Lavallois, who effected the escape of her husband from the walls of a prison, by clothing him in her own garments, and assuming his bondage instead. Impulse and action were almost simultaneous with Clara. She stopped not to think of the censure of the world, the reproaches of her friends. Rover in prison—exposed to an ignominious death—alone filled her mind. The circumstance of Edward's absence, who had been called away upon some unexpected business, was favourable to her design, for she was sure of the co-operation of Gertrude.

"Dear Gertrude," said she, "I cannot tell you the cause of my grief, but if you love me do not refuse what I am going to ask you."

"I do love you, Clara, for more than your own sake, and mysterious as you are to-night, I am ready to promise that whatever you ask shall be

granted, assured that it will be nothing but what justice may require and affection bestow."

"Thanks, a thousand thanks," cried Clara. "Then, quick, dear Gertrude, lend me the cloak, hood and Mob Cap, which you wore when Edward first met you, and say not a word of what you have done, to a human being. Oh! Gertrude, you look as if you were going to deny me!" and Clara clasped her hands supplicatingly together, as if her life depended on the boon.

"I would do any thing but suffer you to expose yourself to danger," said Gertrude, a bright ray flitting over her face at meeting a spirit so congenial to her own. "Any thing that will not serve as a barrier to separate you hereafter from Washington Graham."

"Talk not of Washington Graham," cried Clara, impatiently, "I think not of him, I care not for him—nor is there danger to me. Hasten—I will do nothing but what your own generous, uncalculating heart would prompt me to do."

Gertrude withdrew a moment, and returned with her masquerade dress, which she kept as a precious memento of her life's most romantic scenes. "My Clara," said she, as she entered, "the sight of these makes me almost wish I had again the task of winning the heart which I first learned to prize beneath their muffled shades. Never, never shall I forget the hour when Edward breathed into Aunt Bridget's ear the story of his love for the high and lofty Widow Clifton."

"Tell me," cried Clara, as she hastily wrapped her youthful person in the ancient cloak, "if Edward had been in danger before you married him, what would you have done to save him?"

"What would I have done?" repeated Gertrude, passionately, "I would have died to save him. Had I ten thousand lives, I would—peril them all for him at this moment, so entirely, so devotedly do I love him!"

Clara could have worshipped her for this burst of enthusiasm, sanctioning as it did her own purposed devotion, and with firmer hands she tied the Mob Cap under her chin, put on the green spectacles, and drew the hood over her head. Notwithstanding Clara's distress, Gertrude could not forbear smiling at her antiquated little figure wondering whether she had ever looked as obsolete herself. "Now speed thee, dear Clara, and heaven bless thy purpose, whatever it may be," cried she, leading her down the steps of the piazza.

Clara was obliged to gather her cloak round her, as it trailed to the ground and impeded her walk. Then she recollected that if so aged a person as she appeared to be, were seen running, it would excite suspicion, and she tried to fashion her movements to the character she had assumed. She met several boys, who terrified her by hallooing in her ear, "Good night, Grandmother—what will you take for your spectacles?"

Without turning her head, she walked on with quicker steps till she arrived at the prison. She had been there before, to visit a poor black woman, who was very sick, and who had been accused of an attempt to poison a white family. She died in prison, and her innocence was proved too late. She knew the jailer too, a simple, kind-hearted man; and when in faltering accents, which might well pass for the trembling utterance of age, she requested admittance to the Pedlar, (that hateful name almost choked Clara, for she had never breathed it aloud since she had first known Rover,) the good jailer immediately granted her admission. Rover was seated in a remote corner of the apartment, his head resting on his hand, the dim light scarcely defining the dark outline of his figure. He raised his eyes upon her entrance, and they flashed with lamp-like brilliancy through the shades that surrounded him. He was in danger and disgrace, and Clara felt that it she had resolved to act a heroic part, she would do it in the true spirit of a heroine. She drew near him without speaking, while he with the courtesy which adorns a prison as much as a drawing-room, rose and offered her his seat, wondering what good old lady was so kind as to visit him in his extremity. Clara sunk into a chair, and gathering courage now the critical moment was arrived, untied the strings of her cloak and cap, and emerged from the disguise like the evening star from behind a grey cloud.

"Clara Stanley, by all that is lovely!" exclaimed he, and the graceful Pedlar knelt at her feet. A bright, triumphant smile played about his lips. "Welcome imprisonment, danger, and death itself, if they bring with them consolations like this. You believe me innocent, then," added he, or deeming me guilty, have come to pity and—"

"To save!" interrupted Clara, "to save, believing you innocent. In this apparel you can pass undisturbed, and fly the wretches who seek your life. As for me, there is no danger. I will release me as soon as they learn that I am here."

"What leave you here alone in this dismal place the long, dark night, exposed to present suffering, and future calumny, that I may elude dangers which after all are imaginary, for my life is in no peril! I can produce such proofs of my innocence as will cover my accusers with shame. No, no! I cannot leave this cell. It is transformed into the garden of Eden—since I have here learned what I have hitherto dared to doubt, the truth, the tenderness, the heroism of woman's love."

"And shall I have braved every thing in vain?" cried Clara, imploringly. "Your innocence will serve you nothing, when law in its strength is once aimed against you. Even in this very cell, I saw a poor creature breathe her last, accused though guiltless, condemned and broken hearted. And I, I shall be as safe here as in my own chamber. The jailer knows me—my mother has been

kind to his children, and he will be kind to me; I shall immediately be released. What, still unwilling! You have upbraided me for coldness and pride, and fear of the world's censure—but who now is cold and proud, and unwilling to incur a debt of gratitude?"

Rover fixed his steadfast gaze on Clara's now glowing countenance. She seemed transformed. Her eyes, that had always bowed abashed beneath the beams of his, were riveted intently on his face—and the hand which had never willingly been abandoned to his hold, now clasped his, in the energy of her address.

"Clara," said he, and his voice trembled with deep emotion, "this is no time for deception—on one condition only will I fly. Should my fame be cleared, and my character proved upright and pure, will you allow me to declare my love before the world, and consent to unite your fate to mine, however poor and lowly I may be?"

"I will consent to any thing that obtains a mother's sanction," replied Clara, in low but firm accents; then snatching up the cloak, and throwing it over his shoulders, she entreated him to hasten, as footsteps were heard echoing through the passage. There was no time to be lost, and he hastily gathered the folds of the cloak around him; but when he bent his head for the mob cap and spectacles, unconquerable mirth struggled with the tumultuous feelings excited in his bosom. Even Clara, though wrought upon by a thousand fears, could not forbear laughing at the ludicrous effect of the head dress; then she wept to think she could have laughed at such a moment. She was sure that Madame Lavelette did not laugh when she liberated her husband from the gloomy Concorde, and he must have looked equally grotesque in her French mantle and veil. The cold sound of the turning key banished every thought but her separation from Rover. "And now," whispered she, "Rover, farewell—take the wings of the morning, that all pursuit may be vain."

The grey folds of the cloak were for one moment wrapped closely round her, and a soft, deep voice murmured in her ear, "Farewell, generous, noble and devoted Clara. Your holy confidence shall never be betrayed. You shall yet find me all your trusting heart believes." The door slowly creaked open. Clara sprang into the darkest corner of the cell, while the prisoner passed out to the jailer, who remained on the outer side. She trembled, for she distinctly heard the jailer mutter, as he fumbled about the key hole, "The old woman might have had the manners to speak to a body. She strided by me as fierce as a dragon. I wonder what she wanted of the Pedlar. I'll go and see if all is safe." He re-opened the door, looked round the cell, and was about to close it, when returning and shading his eyes with his hand, "I thought I saw something white in this corner. As sure as I am alive it is a woman! Bless my stars, if it is not Miss Clara Stanley!"

Clara's first impulse was to rush by him and escape through the open door; her next was to remain and prevent him from pursuing Rover. "Why, where is the Pedlar?" cried he, looking from side to side in amazement and dismay. Ah, ha! I know what made the old woman walk so fast. But I'll catch him yet."

"No, no," exclaimed Clara, springing forward and holding him by the arm. "You cannot be so cruel. He is innocent, and you might have his life to answer for."

"But it is as much as my place is worth to let him go," said the jailer struggling to free himself from Clara's hold, whose slender fingers seemed gifted with wondrous strength.

"It is a cruel office," cried Clara, "and I would not wish to keep it. And if you do loose it, you shall have a better one instead. My brother shall exert his influence, and you shall not be blamed. Dear, good jailer! do not be angry, but remain quiet here. I never asked a favour of you before, and you have said that my mother has been kind to you."

"So she has, and blessed woman she is," replied he, "and so have you too, as to that matter; but what makes you take on so about it? Is that young pedlar any kin of yours?"

"No," answered Clara, blushing, "but I knew he was innocent, and I pitied him. Sorry indeed should I be, if I could not be kind to any but my own kindred."

Clara continued her pleadings, and in short, as the jailer said, "had such a taking, coaxing way, there was no getting away from her," so that she at last persuaded him to let the matter rest, and suffer it to be supposed that the prisoner had broke loose from confinement. He promised, too, to say nothing about her agency, and to permit her to depart unmolested.

"But you must not go bare-headed and bare-necked through the damp air," said he, "the folks will think you crazy. Stop till I get you a bonnet and shawl of my wife's. I can get them without disturbing her, and you can send them back in the morning."

Clara thanked him for his consideration, and the fear of being taken up for a crazy woman, induced her to accept the offer. But when he brought her a wonderful looking shawl, flowered all over with beads and birds, and a straw bonnet which looked as if it had survived a hundred fashions, she feared the danger still existed, and that she would lose her own identity in the various transformations of the evening. The good natured jailer laughed heartily, and said "there was a good deal in things belonging to a person, and fitting them, after all, for they become his wife mightily."

Clara showered down her blessings upon him, and returned home, while like Collins' Passions, "By turns she felt her glowing mind, Disturb'd, delighted, roused, refined."

"How shall I meet my mother?" thought she

when she reached her own door, and she stood in the threshold pale and trembling. The exultation of having performed a generous action no longer buoyed up her spirits with unnatural excitement. She felt that she was a daughter, acting independently of a mother's sanction, and she shrank from the terrors of her penetrating gaze. A glance through the window, from which the light streamed in glimmering rays, relieved her worst fears. She saw her mother quietly seated at a work table, her Bible opened before her, entirely absorbed by its sacred pages. Clara was too much accustomed to pass the evening in her chamber, for her absence to excite observations, and Mrs. Stanley usually sat up till a late hour, the tranquillity of the night harmonising with her chastened and religious tone of character. Clara stole softly up stairs, hastily divested herself of her strange attire, and smoothing down her disordered hair, endeavored to compose herself to rest. But no slumbers that night visited the couch of Clara. Her nerves were unstrung. The sighing of the wind against the window, made her start from her pillow. The clouds drifting over the moon, seemed the shadows of horsemen in the fleetness of pursuit.

The flight of the Pedlar became a matter of three days' wonder in town, during which time active measures were taken to discover the place of his retreat, but in vain. Intelligence was received, just as they had given up the pursuit as hopeless, that the real murderer was apprehended, who, by a voluntary confession of his crime, had exonerated the young Pedlar from the slightest imputation of guilt,—who again made his appearance in the village, the hero and lion of the day. But what was the astonishment of the good people, when it was reported that Clara Stanley was actually going to be married to the Pedlar, that she was to be married at her brother's, where a splendid wedding was to be given, and then they were to start off to some distant place, where the Pedlar was to give up his profession, and try to pass off for a gentleman. There was more reality and truth in these reports, than is generally the case in village gossip. The nuptials of Clara and young Rover were in full preparation, through the influence of the all-conquering Gertrude.—Edward and Mrs. Stanley were induced to yield their consent. Rover declared his resolution of relinquishing his present course of life, and embracing some honorable profession, in which the energies of his mind could be called into exercise, and Clara, who was perhaps a little disappointed at things going on so smoothly where she expected so much opposition, expressed her willingness to go with him to the world's end, if it were necessary. She shrunk from the idea of a bridal festival, but Gertrude insisted upon arranging every thing in her own way.

"If I am to be the bride of a poor man," said she, "the decorations of wealth are not for me." She thought she had subdued every trace of her once besetting sin, but when she sat in her own room, overcome by those feelings which press home on the heart of the most thoughtless on their bridal day, she saw the unexpected apparition of Washington Graham sweeping by on his raven black horse, in all the pride of conscious wealth and aristocracy, she turned away from the sight in mortification and dismay.

"Gertrude must have known of his coming," said she, brushing away the tear that trembled on her cheek, "and yet she gave me no warning—I cannot bear that he should be present, to look down in scorn on one equal if not superior to him in every gift of nature and of God. May Rover forgive me this last, lingering moment of weakness, unworthy of her who is blest with a heart like his."

The shades of evening came on, and Clara, in her robe of undyed white, with the bridal rose wreathed in her hair, was waiting with palpitating heart the anticipated summons. She was already at her brother's, in an apartment adjoining the drawing rooms, which were fast filling with guests.

"I am proud of my sister," exclaimed Gertrude kissing her cheek, now pallid from agitation.

"Do not angry, dear Clara, though I have pleaded the cause of Rover with all the interest so romantic a love could inspire, I cannot but feel for my cousin; Washington Graham is here, returned once more to devote himself to the task which I once dared to promise him would prove successful."

"Never, never mention his name to me again," cried Clara, "nor seek to raise in me the emotions which sometimes triumph over my better nature. I have been the child of vanity, and once sacrificed even my integrity to vain display and heartless ambition. And now, when I have been struggling with my indwelling enemy, in the strength of disinterested love alone, and feel as if I had come off conquering, let not your hand, Gertrude, supply my vanquished foe with new arms to rob me of my victory."

The sudden unfolding of the doors prevented Gertrude's reply. A flame of light poured its effulgence in Clara's dazzled eyes, and every thing swam in confusion before her gaze. The room appeared to turn round with a circular motion, and every figure to blend together in strange confusion. She was only conscious of being led forward into the centre of the room by a hand that trembled as much as her own, and of hearing a buzzing sound around her like the murmur of many voices.

"Be not dismayed, dear Clara," said the bridegroom, in a low voice in her ear. "Your generous confidence shall never be betrayed."

Clara, who had been gradually raising her eyes from the floor, as they recovered the sense of vision, perceived that every face was turned towards the bridegroom, with a stare of amazement. It was more than curiosity. It was wonder mixed with incredulity. Involuntarily following the direction of their glances, she raised her own to the face of him on whose arm she was leaning, and a wild exclamation escaped her lips. It was Washington Graham that supported her. Washington Graham, with all that high-bred elegance of dress and manner, which distinguished him from all others. The waving hair carelessly shading the brow of marble whiteness, the complexion, the air, were Washington Graham's; but the dark, lustrous eyes, whose glance had so often thrilled to her very soul, and which were now bent down on her pale, bewildered countenance, were the eyes of Rover.

"Clara, dear Clara," cried he, "the hue of the Gypsy, the garb of the Pedlar, alone are wanting; but the faith of the lover, the vows of the bridegroom, remain. Forgive the deception I have practised in concert with my romantic cousin here, whose guardian genius has been constantly exerted in my behalf, to prove whether I could be loved for myself alone."

"Yes," added Gertrude, turning towards the company, with inimitable grace, and thus diverting their attention from Clara's unconquerable emotion, "suffer me to finish the explanation. I know all our friends are interested in hearing. My cousin came hither disgusted with recent proofs of the treachery of those who were attracted towards him by the mere distinctions of wealth and fortune, and laying aside their gaudy trappings, he assumed the disguise of a poor and lowly man."

"But what upon earth made him think of passing off for a Pedlar?" exclaimed an old lady who had been rubbing her spectacles half a dozen times, to ascertain if she could see distinctly. Every one smiled at the sudden interrogation.

"I had written to him," rejoined Gertrude, "of Clara's history, and of her invincible horror of the very name; and he, in the proud confidence of his own unimpaired excellence, resolved to encounter the most obdurate prejudices, that he might have the glory of conquering them. How he has succeeded, your own congratulating hearts can now bear witness."

"But I can't for my life think," continued the persevering old lady, "why she didn't find him out. I know nobody could have deceived me in that way."

Gertrude spoke in a low voice to Washington Graham, who gently withdrawing from the trembling hand that clung to his arm for support, smiled and left the apartment. Clara followed him with her eyes, as if she feared he was about to vanish like the phantasmagora of a dream, and there was a dead pause in the whole assembly. In a few minutes the door re-opened, and a young man appeared, dressed in a plain suit of the darkest green, his hair combed in shading waves over his darkened brow, his complexion tinged with the same Gypsy dye—"Rover!" exclaimed Clara, and sprang forward with a bound of inexpressible delight. Every remaining doubt vanished, and she wept in the fulness of her joy.

The old lady put on her spectacles, and looking close in his face, declared she never would have known him from Adam—only there was a sort of look out of the eyes, that was like nobody else in the world but himself.

There was now a general rush of congratulation towards Clara, and she was almost smothered with caresses from those who, a few hours before, thought it would be a disgrace to visit her again. The bride of Washington Graham was a very different person from the bride of a Pedlar, but Clara's heart whispered that Rover and Washington Graham were the same.

"Well," said the lady of the spectacles, after the bridegroom had resumed his character as Washington Graham, and the wedding was concluded, "I never saw any thing like these Stanleyes, for the luck that follows them; but I would not advise any of the young folks to get such romantic notions into the heads for all that. Every old woman with a Mob Cap don't turn into a rich young widow, nor every Pedlar into a Fine Gentleman."

A NEW KIND OF SPECULATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Stockbridge Visitor gives the following account of a speculation made recently in the town of Great Barrington, Berkshire county:—

In a portion of the town of Great Barrington, lives one Austin, until recently a sorrowing widower. The wife of Austin not long since died, leaving him a daughter aged seventeen years. Like most who have been blest with excellent wives, he was extremely uncomfortable in his bereaved state. Hard by lived a neighbor, whose happiness with a wife Austin envied. Austin one day mourned with his neighbor over his own hard lot, while he congratulated him upon the possession of such an excellent wife. The neighbor seemed to think he would prefer the daughter of Austin as a companion, to his own wife, valuable as she was. A swap was finally proposed and agreed to. Austin received a little "boot" on account of the difference in the age of the females. The females making no objection, the change was effected. Austin received, and has for months lived with the wife of his neighbor, who makes good the place of her whose loss he had mourned. The daughter of Austin, furnished the man with a wife with which he is well pleased, congratulating himself not a little that he has swapped off his old wife for a "brunnet one, and only had to pay five dollars to boot."

WHAT A CONSTELLATION!—It is well for an honest man occasionally to recur to the list of active instruments and strolling missionaries by whose aid the immaculate federal-whig party got into power in 1840. The names of Ogilby, Bond, Beer, Stanley, Bela Badger, Glenworth, Jeffers, High Constable Blaney, Robert Looney, John Strine, Matthew L. Davis, Hosea J. Lewis, and Charles F. Mitchell, grace the roll. Such are

the beauties who were continually employed by the Bank aristocracy in fabricating and circulating all sorts of calumnies against the Democratic Administration. Such are the "moral lepers" relied upon to sustain the grave charge of misconduct that have from time to time been brought against the last administration and its agents! [Salem Advertiser.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

IN HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the committee took up the bill making provision for the payment of the militia of the State of Maine. Mr. Johnson of Tennessee moved to amend, so as to provide payment for certain horses lost in the Florida service. Mr. J. said that the sum asked by this amendment was only a reappropriation made by the act of 1839, which had gone to the surplus fund.

Mr. Clifford had no doubt but the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee was correct, and he should probably vote for the appropriation it contemplated, if offered in another shape; but he objected to its being tacked to this bill. He remembered that in the 26th Congress, when the bill providing for the claims of the State of Maine was under consideration, similar attempts were made to annex the claims of other States to it, and consequently, it was delayed so much, thereby, that it was lost, for want of time. He begged that gentleman would let this bill stand on its own merits, and bringing forward the claims of their own States in some other way. He would be willing then to attend to the claims of the other States.

Mr. Fessenden also offered his objections to connecting other objects with this bill. Mr. Warren moved an amendment, providing for the claims of the State of Georgia; and after a debate, in which Messrs. Warren, McKay, Cooper of Georgia, Fessenden, Allen, Gamble, Johnson of Tennessee, and Adams took part, the question was taken on both amendments successively, and they were rejected.

Mr. McKay offered an amendment, striking out the appropriation for knapsacks, muskets, &c.; which was also rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bills to the House; when the amendments to the navy pension fund bill was concurred in, and it was read a third time and passed.

The House also took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of the Maine militia for services which they had rendered. It was read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

IN SENATE. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Apportionment bill. The question pending, when the Senate adjourned yesterday, was the motion of Mr. Wright to amend the following section of the bill:

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That in every case when a State is entitled to more than one representative, and the number to which each State shall be entitled under the apportionment, shall be elected by districts, composed of contiguous territory, equal in number to the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled—no one district electing more than one representative.

Mr. Wright had moved to strike out from the above section the words "no one district electing more than one representative," and to insert the words "as far as that can be done in conformity with the established election systems of the States; but no State shall, by virtue of the provisions of this section, consider itself called upon to divide counties, or other election districts, for the purpose of furnishing single districts." After debate, the question was taken and the amendment lost, yeas 19, nays 29—[a strict party vote.] Mr. Walker offered to amend, (at the suggestion of Mr. Linn,) by adding a proviso "that the provisions of this law shall not affect the election of members to the 28th Congress," and the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Williams called the attention of the Senate to the position in which his State (Maine) would be placed by this second section. The last winter, when the Legislature of that State was in session, it was believed by that body that the State would be entitled to eight representatives under a new ratio. They therefore passed a law to district the State for eight members, and provided in the same bill that if there should be a different number assigned her, the election should be by a general ticket. The Legislature having met, subsequently, by a special call, finding that Maine might be entitled to a different number than eight, proceeded to pass an additional law, districting the State for nine and ten. But, by the ratio fixed in this bill, she would be entitled to seven only. No provision having been made to district the State for such a number, (seven) the election would have to be made by general ticket. It would take place in September. If this amendment was adopted, it would relieve his State from the embarrassment of the position in which the second section of this bill would place her. After further debate, and without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE. Mr. Clifford presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine in relation to the pay and mileage of members of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

IN SENATE. The act to provide for the settlement of the claim of the State of Maine for the services of her militia, having been returned from the House of Representatives, with an amendment, the amendment was read, and concurred in by the Senate.

The apportionment bill was then taken up. The question pending was the amendment introduced by Mr. Linn, to exempt the elections for the next Congress from the operations of the second section, in the following words:—

"Provided, That the provisions of this law shall not affect the election of members to the twenty-eighth Congress."

Mr. Bayard moved to amend the amendment, by adding the following words:—

"In those cases in which, by the existing law of any State, the election is by a general ticket."

Mr. Bayard's motion was lost; Yeas 19, nays 24.

Mr. Linn's amendment was then agreed to—Yeas 23, nays 22.

[Messrs. Berrien, Henderson, Crafts, and

Rives, were the only Whigs in the affirmative.] This vote was then reconsidered—Yeas 24, nays 22, and then again carried in the affirmative, by the same vote, as before; viz: 23 to 22. So the amendment of Mr. Linn was adopted.

Mr. Allen moved to strike out the whole of the second section as amended.

On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and ordered, and resulted, yeas 21, nays 24.

[Messrs. Berrien and Rives were the only Whigs in the affirmative.]

The Senate then adjourned by a party vote.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

IN SENATE. The Senate proceeded to consider the apportionment bill, as in committee of the whole. Mr. Allen moved the following amendment, to come in after the 2d section:—

"Provided, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to require the subdivision of any county or city in any State, with a view to the formation of single districts, when such subdivision would be contrary to the existing law or usages of such States, and to the habits and customs of the people thereof."—Rejected, yeas 19, nays 27. [A strict party vote.] Mr. Benton moved to add a proviso, "That such districts shall be, as nearly as practicable, equal to the number of their inhabitants." The motion was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 10. The bill was then reported back from the committee on the whole.

The question then came up on concurring with the committee of the whole in the amendment allowing an additional member to each State having a fraction greater than a moiety of the ratio. Mr. Wright called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. And the amendment was concurred in—yeas 27, nays 19. The amendment altering the ratio from 50,179 to 70,680 was also concurred in. The next amendment, providing "That the provisions of this law shall not affect the election of members of the twenty-eighth Congress," was rejected, yeas 22, and nays 25. [Messrs. Berrien, Henderson, and Rives were the only whigs who voted in the affirmative.]

The next question was on concurring with the committee of the whole in Mr. Benton's amendment, providing that the district shall consist, as nearly as practicable, of an equal number of inhabitants. Mr. Graham observed, that this might occasion divisions of counties. Mr. Merrick thought that the regulation of the districts should be left to the States themselves.

Mr. Tallmadge hoped the amendment would not be adopted. It would be a great inconvenience to his State, as counties and cities would be divided. Mr. Woodbury reminded gentlemen that a very decided vote by yeas and nays, had been taken on the subject of dividing counties or cities. He was very much obliged to the Senator from Missouri for the introduction of the amendment; which he should have proposed himself, had not the Senator brought it forward. Mr. Conrad considered this amendment would render the division of counties inevitable, and for that reason he would vote against it. The amendment was adopted, by yeas and nays, 30 to 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Bates, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Cuthbert, Evans, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Porter, Preston, O. H. Smith, P. Smith, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, White, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Bayard, Choate, Conrad, Crafts, Graham, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Rives, Simmons, Sprague, Tallmadge, and Woodbridge—16.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

The apportionment bill was then taken up. Mr. Tallmadge moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday on ordering the amendments to be engrossed and the bill read a third time; whereupon

Mr. Walker called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted, yeas 26, nays 18.

[Messrs. Berrien and Rives were the only whigs in the negative.]

Mr. White then moved to reconsider the vote by which the following amendment was concurred in, viz:

"Provided, That each district shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants to be represented."

After a debate of five hours, the question was taken, and the vote reconsidered, yeas 25, nays 20. [Mr. Berrien was the only whig in the negative.]

The question again returned on adopting a proviso.

Mr. King moved to amend by inserting at the end of the proviso, the words, "not differing in any case more than five thousand." The amendment to the proviso was rejected, yeas 19, nays 24. [Mr. Berrien was the only whig in the affirmative.]

Mr. Tappan moved to amend the proviso by adding not in any case more than 10,000. This was disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 20.

Mr. Benton moved to amend by adding to the proviso, "not in any case more than 24,000," and the amendment was agreed to, by a vote of 23 to 18.

The question was then stated on agreeing to the proviso, as amended, and decided in the negative, as follows: yeas 19, nays 24. [Mr. Berrien was the only whig in the affirmative.]

Mr. Walker submitted the following as an amendment to the second section, viz:

"Provided, That so much of this act as directs the State Legislatures to divide their respective States into districts, shall be regarded as directory only, Congress not assuming the power to instruct the State Legislatures."

The amendment was disagreed to, yeas 10, nays 25.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and afterwards finally passed, yeas 23, nays 10. Adjourned.

The going to Boston fever is up, and rising. On the 3d inst. 87 passengers went on board the Express and Telegraph from this place, and on the 6th, 70. To visit Boston for a dollar, exclusive of meals, and in 24 hours, is a great inducement to those who for pleasure, business, or curiosity would visit the city. [Belfast paper.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 21, 1842.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The proceedings of the U. S. Senate, in reference to the Apportionment Bill, involve very important principles, and we have therefore, given a full and detailed account of them in our Congressional Abstract. They deserve to be read, and they deserve to be remembered. They are full of that tyranny, injustice, contempt of the States, and contempt of the people, which ever characterize ascendant federalism, and heap to overflowing, the cup of its iniquities.

No fact is more clear, from the recorded history of the country, than that the jurisdiction of Congress over the mode of electing Representatives to Congress, is so to speak, appellate, and not original: and to be exercised only in extreme cases and when the existence of the Government demands it. The State Legislature might, under the influence of disaffection, refuse to make any provisions for elections, or might make impossible or impracticable provisions. In such a case the power to interfere ought to exist in the Federal Government, in order to maintain itself in being, and it was to meet precisely that case, and no other, that the power was granted.

But for no purpose does it exist in the form, in which it is now undertaken to be exercised. Congress have the power to "MAKE" regulations, as to "the time, places and manner" of holding elections. If the power be really absolute, original, and unlimited; it is a power to be exercised directly, and not through the medium of the States. Congress may district for the election of Representatives, but cannot order and direct the States to do it. If it possesses the power, it must exercise it itself, and not by deputy.

The manner in which this bill undertakes to interfere in the internal policy of the States, is as bad, as its want of Constitutional sanction is manifest. If it was really important to establish the district system by a law of Congress, why not have excepted the elections to the next Congress, for which several of the States have already made provision, not anticipating, as indeed they had no reason to anticipate, such a law?—In one State (Missouri) the election will actually have terminated before notice of the law can reach its authorities. Why insult and degrade its sovereignty, by nullifying its election laws, and insult its people, by nullifying an election made under them? Why provoke a collision with the States, by these wanton and arbitrary requirements, so entirely unimportant to the ostensible principle of the bill, and adopted apparently for the mere purpose of vexation?

The last vote of the federal majority of the Senate, involve a principle still more detestable. The original bill made no provision that the districts required by it should be equal in population, or as nearly so as practicable. Such a provision inserted as an amendment, on motion of Col. Benton, they struck out, after a caucus over night, and then voted down every similar amendment. They even refused to require that no district should contain an excess of more than 24,000 inhabitants, and have left out of the bill entirely, the great principle of republican representation, that equal numbers of the people shall have an equal representation. They did so, designedly, upon deliberation and with an object in view; and that object was the removal of the only effectual check upon gerrymandering, which can exist. With the right to make one district with 500,000 inhabitants, and another with 5,000, federalism, if it should chance to recover its ascendancy in the States, would put an end to the liberties of the people by its frauds.

Such is the Apportionment Bill of 1842; the only one the federal party ever had an opportunity to make; and of course, the worst one, the country ever saw.—Augusta Age.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Washingtonians and Martha Washingtonians of Paris propose to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence at the Meeting House on Paris Hill, on Washingtonian principles.

A collation will be provided at the Town Hall by the community, voluntarily. A general invitation is extended to our Brethren and Sisters of other towns. An Address may be expected by GEORGE F. EXNER, Esq. Paris, June 18, 1842.

The interesting story entitled "THE MON CAR," which is concluded in this number of the Democrat, is copied from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.—We learn, by the way, that this story cost the Publishers of that paper \$100. If they pay at that rate for the original stories with which their valuable paper is filled weekly, they must have an excellent list of paying subscribers.

The Courier is one of the most interesting and useful family papers published in the Union. Terms \$2, in advance.

"THE UNIVERSE AHOY!"

The publisher of the Boston Notion has given the above title, stating that he is shortly coming out with "A Leviathan Newspaper"—"A stupendous printed sheet"—"An Intellectual Giant"—a trifle larger than the Atlantic Ocean. It will contain printed matter to the amount of near sixteen thousand inches, or one hundred and four square feet. It will contain two entire novels by Bulwer and James, and a new novel by Mrs. Gore, with a host of tales, romances, &c. besides about two hundred splendid engravings.

Wholesale prices to agents and others \$20 per hundred—fifty copies, \$10—twenty-five copies, \$5. Persons clubbing, nine copies, \$2; fourteen, \$3; twenty, \$4; single copies, 25 cents.

MAINE INDEMNITY BILL.

A Bill to indemnify this State for the military expenses of the Aroostook expedition, has at length become a law. Tardy justice is better than none.

The United States Bank, now under attachment, is to be sold on the second of July next.

The N. H. House of Representatives have passed a resolution, for bringing the present session to a close on Saturday next, with the view of having an extra session the present year, for the purpose of revising the laws of the State.

For the Oxford Democrat.

The "Oxford County Agricultural Society" had an adjourned meeting on Wednesday, the 15th inst. Henry Rust, Esq. of Norway, at his request, was excused from serving as Treasurer and Collector, and Moses Hammond, Esq. of Paris, was elected in his stead.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Beal of Norway:—"Resolved, That no Premium be allowed to any person not belonging to the Society." It was remarked in favor of the passage of the resolution, that those who do not become members of the Society ought not to have the same privileges as those who subscribe to the Constitution and By-Laws and pay their Dollar.

On the other hand, it was contended that as our Society purports to be a County Society, organized under an act of incorporation by the Legislature of the State, whereby we expect to receive a sum of money from the State, annually, equal to the sum raised by membership, (not, however, exceeding three hundred dollars; as this money is paid to the State by taxes upon the whole community, and we shall not probably offer premiums exceeding in amount the sum received of the State? Therefore we ought to adopt a liberal policy as well towards those who do not belong to the Society as to those who do.

By an Act passed by the Legislature, approved March 1st, 1842, it is provided, that "Any Agricultural or Horticultural Society, availing itself of the benefit of the eighty second chapter of the Revised Statutes, may, by by-laws or otherwise, provide that, in cases in which a premium or premiums shall be awarded to any person who is not a member of such Society, there shall be deducted from the premium or premiums so awarded, for the benefit of said Society, a sum equal to the annual assessment upon the members thereof."

Hence we may infer, that other Societies grant or propose to grant premiums to persons who do not belong to them. And we may reasonably and safely infer that we shall lose nothing by adopting a liberal policy towards the liberal, republican people of "Old Oxford." The Resolution was laid upon the table.

The Society now numbers one hundred and three members, thirty-three of whom are in Norway, twenty-nine in Paris, thirteen in Turner, ten in Bethel, nine in Sumner, two in Buckfield, two in Waterford, two in Andover, one in Oxford, one in Hartford, and one in Howard's Gore. The Committee in Norway give assurance that their number shall be increased to fifty, and the Committee in Paris say they have ten or twelve names on a paper not returned, and they will increase the number to fifty or more. There are papers in several towns containing the names of members that have not been returned. And Gentlemen give encouragement that they shall be able to increase their numbers largely.

The prospects of the Society are flattering. Nothing is wanting to ensure success but perseverance. The appropriate Committees will soon offer premiums on such articles as they shall deem expedient, to be published in due time.

The Society adjourned to meet at Lincoln Hall on Wednesday, the 24th day of August next, at two o'clock P. M.

The Legislature of New Hampshire have elected the Hon. Leonard Wilcox, as Senator in Congress, to supply the place of the Hon. Franklin Pierce, resigned.

French Policy. The Paris Courier Francais, in the course of some remarks on the tariffs of Spain and England, says, "By going with the United States in political questions, we shall keep the cabinet of London in check, and in drawing closer our commercial connections with England we shall render the United States more tractable on that point. Let us, therefore, take counsel from our interests."

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

IN LESS THAN NINE MONTHS, the present Congress will cease to exist, and it has not yet made any provision for the election of a new one. Do the federal leaders, after DISGRACING the Government now intend to DESTROY it?—Age.

From the Eastern Argus.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

Importance of selecting good candidates. We presume it is unnecessary to go into a long argument, to prove to the Democracy of this, or any other State, that a strict, and rigid adherence to regular nominations, is the only possible way by which they can hope to promote, and insure the ultimate triumph of their principles. It is no uncommon thing to hear men cry out against party nominations, and party discipline; and even against party in any form. But such men are either knaves or fools, or both. Nothing can be done in a free government without party.—There can be no parties in despotisms, and no popular parties in monarchies, and aristocracies. It is only in free governments, where the whole people take part in the public affairs that popular parties are known. There are no political parties in Russia, China, Persia, Egypt, and Turkey, unless the monarch may chance to be one party, and the nobles another, in a quarrel for the power that grinds the masses to the dust.

In this country he, who cries out against party organization, does so, either because he is ignorant, or because he desires to organize a party opposed to parties, for some sinister purpose.—We have an illustration of this kind of knavery in the present Tyler party, who are constantly declaiming against the democratic party, and the whig party; and calling upon the people to support the President, just as though these two parties were composed of something else than people. Tyler has discarded the two great parties of the nation; and has the vanity to think that his mighty conscientiousness, and the perpetual declarations of his organ, that "we," (the Madisonian) "pled for a chief magistrate whose whole heart is devoted to his Country," will make him popular.

Capt. Tyler and the Madisonian are striving to get up a Tyler party, to re-elect the Capt. and make that paper the organ of Congress, all for the good of the Country—under the name of no party, but party under the name people. This is all demagoguism of course, and of the silliest kind.

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From the tea party of the earliest days of the
Revolution, throughout every movement of the
friends of liberty and equality, up to this period,
not one efficient step has been taken, without
party. The democratic party elected Thomas
Jefferson—and each succeeding democratic Pres-
ident. The democratic party have broken down,
in the several States, clerical tyranny, and given
to the Church the fruits, and the blessings of vol-
untary contributions, instead of legal and com-
pulsory taxation. They have, in a great mea-
sure, abolished religious tests, for office, and legal
testimony. They have abolished, in some
States, imprisonment for debt, and modified it in
others. They have broken down that mother of
mercenary harlots, the United States Bank, and
overturned the nick-named, American System.—
And they will abolish capital punishments—re-
form the criminal codes of the States and nation,
and finish what they have so well begun, by es-
tablishing every where the principles of equal
rights, and universal and exact justice to all—
without favor or privileges to any.

The importance of party organization, in or-
der to accomplish any great purpose, in a free
government, and the necessity of adhering to reg-
ular nominations, and systematic plans, render
it of the highest importance that the persons se-
lected for office, at the primary party meetings,
should be of fair moral characters. Indeed, with
a party that aims at the success of its candidates
as a preliminary step to the success of its dis-
tinctive principles, the selection of honest, and
honorable men, as candidates for the suffrages of
the people, to fill important offices of honor and
trust, should be considered as absolutely indis-
pensable. This course, alone, appears proper
both as a question of expediency as well as of
principle.

In elections, frequently closely contested, and
always liable to be so, good policy requires, that
party candidates should be of a character to de-
serve not only the full vote of the party bringing
them forward, but also the vote of a class of moral
men, who care little for the distinctive prin-
ciple of parties; and vote wholly with reference
to the personal character and qualifications of
candidates. No man, no matter how sorry a
character he may possess himself, but what pre-
fers, all other things being equal, to be represent-
ed by a good character rather than a bad one.—
He prefers it both from pride and a desire to be
assured that his interests will be safe.

We do not ask what church a man attends, or
what is his occupation. All professions and all
occupations are alike honorable, if equally useful
to mankind—and if there be any difference, it is
in favor of the most useful. Of those, whose
employment is not manual labor, perhaps the
School-Master is the most useful member of so-
ciety; and of those, whose employment is man-
ual labor, perhaps the Farmer is the most useful.
But in selecting men for public trusts we would
make no invidious distinctions. Moral and in-
tellectual qualifications, and adherence to cor-
rect political principles, should be the only test.
Those, who make others, do it either because
they are capacious, or have some selfish ends in
view.

We cannot, therefore, but hope that the dem-
ocratic party, in every section of the State, will
look well to the characters of their candidates
for office. Moral and religious people should
not excuse themselves from being present at the
primary caucuses of their party, or from taking
an active part in them. Sectarianism may flour-
ish when those filling the public offices of hon-
or and trust, are immoral, but moral honesty,
never.

Parents, who wish well to their children,
should look into the merits of this matter.—
When young persons, behold them of bad, and
doubtful character, elevated to places of public
confidence, the influence upon their minds can-
not be otherwise than bad. They see their pa-
rents, and those older and wiser than them-
selves, reposing confidence in unworthy charac-
ters, and they naturally ask themselves the value
of virtue.

Let it be an unflinching maxim, with every man,
having a vote to cast, to trust no man in public
life and with public business that he would not
trust in private life, and with his own private
business. Let men of unimpeachable morals,
men, who can pass the ordeal of an election-
ing campaign, unscathed, by the canvass, and of
good common sense, sound in the democratic
faith, be every where selected as the democratic
candidates, and the whigs of Maine will be left,
at the close of the approaching September elec-
tion, without hope. The democratic majority of
10,000 may very easily be increased, to 15,000
or 20,000. Let the motto, in every County and
District be, every thing for the cause,—good men,
and true, for office.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS,
and party usages.

A NO PARTY QUESTION.—We hope when our
different Senatorial Conventions meet, of either
political party, that an expression of opinion will
be taken as to the propriety of changing the Ses-
sions of the Legislature from winter to summer.
It is our opinion that a summer would be attend-
ed with but little, if any, over half the expense
of a winter Session. The bill for fuel and fire-
tenders is no light tax. This would be saved by
a summer session. Then all are aware that much
more business can be performed in a long, com-
fortable, summer day than in a short, cold, win-
ter day. Consequently the sessions would be a
number of weeks shorter. In our opinion a sum-
mer Session would not exceed 9 or 6 weeks, so
anxious would the members be to return home to
look after their domestic affairs. Under the
present arrangement the Sessions are spun out
ten, twelve and sometimes more weeks, because
the bulk of the members have nothing to call
them home, and are fond of \$2 a day. The ex-
cuse made by some, that summer sessions would
tend to introduce more professional men and
loafers into the Legislature to the exclusion of
farmers, is erroneous. Let such an objection look
about himself, and find, if he can, the farmer who
would decline a seat in the legislature, at a sum-
mer Session, if elected. We have sometimes
feared that this argument was started by members
who look upon their seat as a source of profit,
and who hope to get back again.

We hope the press throughout the State will
draw attention to this subject that action may be
had upon it at the approaching Conventions, and
the views of the people, as far as may be, ascer-
tained.—Belfast Republican Journal

We agree entirely with the Journal as it re-
gards the advantages of summer over winter Ses-
sions of the Legislature. The expenses would
be only about one half to the State, and much
less to the members themselves. There would
be much less dissipation too probably, in summer
than winter. As to filling the legislature with
loafers, if there be any danger from that quarter,
one season would be as bad as another. We
 pity the community that have so little sense as to
send loafers to Congress or the State Legislature,
to represent them. If the substantial farmers,
mechanics, and business men cannot find one of
their number, in each representative district,
willing to serve them, at \$2 per day in summer,
let the pay be raised to \$3, or even \$4 per day.
This would be cheaper in the end than the win-
ter sessions. But there is no danger that men of
the right stamp will not be found willing, and
eager desirous, to represent the people at \$2 per
day. We go for the summer sessions. The
New Hampshire Legislature meets the first
of June, and their sessions are usually about half
as long as ours. Besides, no State in the Union
can boast so many intelligent farmers in her leg-
islature, as this our nearest neighbor.—Eastern
Argus.

The P. M. GENERAL. When Mr Wickliffe
first came into office, he arrested the system of
proscription, then at its height in his Depart-
ment under the auspices of Mr Granger, and un-
til recently, we have only known of an occasion-
al removal. Within a short time, however, the
guillotine has again been put in motion, and the
postmasters of Hebron, Wiscasset, Lebanon, Sa-
co, and Vassalboro', have been decapitated.

The administration of Mr. Tyler is so entirely
inefficient, so distracted in its councils, and so
completely destitute of any amity in its move-
ments, that it is impossible to form any definite
idea of its policy, or rather, it has no policy.—
Its different members unrestrained by any com-
mon control, move, each in his own way, and of
course, in many contradictory.

Among those who have "bamboozled" most
successfully, Mr Evans deserves to rank high.—
Whenever he desired an appointment, he assumed
an aspect, just enough tinged with Tyler-
ism, to carry the point. To affect the appoint-
ment of his protegee to the P. O. in this town, he
was obliged to make a speech in favor of the
"Exchequer." Ordinarily he has not been driv-
en to such desperate length, but has effected his
objects at much less cost. Once effected, he will
whistle, poor Mr. Tyler down the wind, and re-
sume his natural position in the ranks of undoubt-
ed and Simon pure Federalism.

In vain is it affirmed that "the day of decep-
tion is over." No such thing. A born ass is
game for knaves to his dying day; all experience
is lost upon him; and all teaching is in vain.—
What hope is there, then, for Mr Tyler? What
end to his follies? What bounds to his pranks?
Age.

More of the Santa Fe prisoners released. The
brig Apalachicola, which arrived at New Or-
leans on the 31st ult. from Tampico via Vera
Cruz, brought as passengers thirteen of the San-
ta Fe prisoners, released at the instance of the
German consulate, and one claimed to be a British
subject. [Post.

Planet Mercury.—Mr William Mitchell of
Nantucket, informs the Enquirer that the Planet
Mercury, which Copernicus regretted on his
death bed he had never seen, and which Delam-
ber in a long life devoted to Astronomy, saw but
twice, has been for several days distinctly visible
in the western twilight. It may be seen by di-
recting the attention a little north of Venus now
very conspicuous. 'The two planets are so nearly
in the same line of vision, that they pass the
meridian on the 7th instant within one minute of
each other, and their apparent distance asunder
exceeds but little the apparent semi-diameter of
the moon.

Green Peas were offered in the Bath market
on Monday at \$2 per bushel; and Salmon at 10
cts. per pound.

The Hamburg Sufferers. The British Queen
took out \$5,500, realized in New York, for the
relief of the Hamburgers, and a considerable
sum in addition will go out by the Great Western.
Mr Wm. B. Astor, with his usual munificence,
made a princely donation of \$4,000.

New Hampshire. In convention of the two
Houses of the New Hampshire Legislature on
Saturday, the committee to whom were referred
the returns of votes of the people on the question
of a revision of the constitution of the State, re-
ported that the number of votes returned in fa-
vor of the revision was 1789, and the number
against it 10,810.

MARRIED.
In Rumford, by James H. Farnum, Esq., Mr Wm.
G. Martin to Miss Louisa S. Knight, both of Rumford.
In Elliot, Me., Mr Wm. H. Swett, of Portland, to
Miss Mary P. Carpenter, daughter of the late Seth
Carpenter, Esq. of Paris.

BONNETS, BONNETS.
A new supply of FLO-
RENCE, and other
kinds of the latest style of
BONNETS, just received
and for sale cheap, by
H. W. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842. 7c0pif

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
THE subscriber will sell his stock of MISCELLAN-
eous Books very low. Now is the time for BAFT-
GAINS. W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners within and
for the County of Oxford.
THE undersigned respectfully represent that a Coun-
ty road was located through the town of Dixfield
in said County and Carthage and Wilton in the County
of Franklin, in the year A. D. 1840, on the petition of
John H. Willard & 75 others, which said road has not
been made, nor has anything been done thereto—than in
that said road is altogether inexpedient and not required
for public convenience or necessity. We therefore pray
that the same may be discontinued.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, } Selectmen of Dixfield for
JOHN B. MARROW, } 1842, in behalf of the In-
GEO. R. RANDALL, } habitants of said town.

STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commission-
ers begun and holden at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A.
D. 1842.
ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petition-
ers give notice to all persons and corporations in-
terested that the County Commissioners of said County
of Oxford and Franklin will meet at Col. Samuel
Morell's Tavern in Dixfield, on Wednesday, the seven-
teenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., when
they will proceed to view the route set forth in the peti-
tion; and immediately after such view, at some conven-
ient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the
parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies
of said petition and of this order of notice thereof to be
served on the Chairman of the County Commissioners
of said County of Franklin, and on the Clerks of the
States and in the Franklin County will meet at the
town of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and by posting
up like copies in three public places in each of said towns
of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and by publishing the
same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat,
printed at Paris, and in the Age, printed at Augusta,
being the public Newspaper issued by the printer to the
State, and in the Franklin County will meet at the
town of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and by posting
up like copies in three public places in each of the other
towns, the first of said publications and each of the other
notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty
days before the said time of meeting, that all persons in-
terested may then and there appear and show cause, if
any they have, why the prayer of said petition should
not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.
3w7 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners within and
for the County of Oxford.
THE inhabitants of Paris, in said County, respect-
fully represent that by the location of County
roads in said town, the County road that lies between
the north line of Emmor Rawson's land and the south
line of land formerly owned and occupied by Levi Rawson
and passing near the dwelling house of said Emmor
Rawson, and the dwelling house formerly occupied by
said Levi Rawson all in said Paris, has become useless
and unnecessary as a County road—Wherefore they pray
that the same may be discontinued. In behalf of said
inhabitants.

MOSES HAMMOND, } Selectmen
AMERICA THAYER, } of Paris.
BENJR THAYER, }

STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commission-
ers begun and holden at Paris, within and for said
County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A.
D. 1842.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petition-
ers give notice to all persons and corporations in-
terested, that the County Commissioners will meet at
the dwelling house of Emmor Rawson in Paris, on
Thursday, the eleventh day of August next, at ten o'-
clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set
forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at
some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hear-
ing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attes-
ted copies of said petition and of this order of notice there-
on to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris,
and by posting up like copies in three public places in
said Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks suc-
cessively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first
of said publications and each of the other notices to be
made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the
said time of meeting, that all persons interested may
then and there appear, and show cause if any they have,
why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
6 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Foreclosure.
WHEREAS, JEREMIAH EASTMAN did on the eighth
day of May, A. D. 1840, convey in Mortgage to
William Hapgood a certain tract of land situate in Frye-
burg being part of a lot laid out to the right of Benja-
min Russell, fourth Division, reference to the Registry
of Deeds for the Western District of the County of Ox-
ford being had, Book 20th, pages 426 & 427, for further
description of said Mortgage premises; and whereas the
condition of said Mortgage is broken, the said William
Hapgood hereby gives notice pursuant to law, that he
claims possession of said mortgaged premises, and to fore-
close said Mortgage for condition broken.

WILLIAM HAPGOOD.
June 15, 1842. 3w7

Brick! Lime! Lumber!
SHEET Lead, Sheet Zinc, Gutter Leads, Oven, Ash,
and Boiler Mouths, &c. &c. constantly on hand
and for sale, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842. 7c0pif

TEAMS! TEAMS!!
WANTED to contract for hauling one hundred
thousand of Lumber from Norway to Harrison,
and from Oxford to Portland. Inquire of
WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 18, 1842. 7u

Commissioners' Notice.
A further time of two months from the 24th day of
May is allowed to the creditors of the estate of
TIMOTHY ABBOTT,
late of Andover, in said County, deceased, to bring in
and prove their claims, and the undersigned, Commis-
sioners on said estate, hereby give notice that they will
attend to that service at the House of the late deceased
on Wednesday, the 13th day of July next, at three o'clock
in the afternoon.

EDWARD L. POOR, } Com'rs.
SILVANUS POOR, Jr. }

ISAAC HUNT,
late of Hancock, in the County of Hillsborough, and State of
New Hampshire, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,
he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said
deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who
have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to
EUGENEZ EAMES.
Bethel, May 21, 1842.

JEW DAVID'S PLASTER.
A new supply of this celebrated article just received,
and for sale, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, June 15, 1842. 7c0pif

Washingtonian Celebration.
The members of the different Temperance Societies
in Oxford County met at Rumford Corner on Saturday,
the 11th day of June, for the purpose of choosing officers
to preside at a Celebration in that place on the 4th of
July next. The meeting was called to order by Henry
C. Rolfe, and the choice was as follows:—
1st. Henry C. Rolfe, Chairman,
2d. Dr. Hiram Bartlett, Clerk,
3d. Gen. Alvan Bolster, President,
4th. John Y. Dustin, Edward L. Poor, and John B.
Marrow, Vice Presidents.
5th. James H. Farnum, Marshall.
6th. James C. Bean and Henry C. Rolfe, Deputy Mar-
shals.
7th. B. B. Murray, Orator.
8th. E. E. Hopkins, Chaplain.
9th. John M. Eustis, Toast Master.
10th. Abner K. Knapp, Assistant Toast Master.
11th. David Knapp, C. Small, H. Bartlett, M. W.
Kimball, P. Kimball, F. Frost, P. M. Wheeler, A. Gra-
ham, S. G. Stevens, M. Monroe, W. P. Frost, and J.
Keyes, Committee of Arrangements.
P. S. The procession will be formed at ten o'clock
A. M. The public services will commence at eleven
o'clock. Dinner at the Inn of J. Virgin, Esq. at one
o'clock, P. M.

HENRY C. ROLFE, Chairman.
HIRAM BARTLETT, Secretary.
Temperance Meeting.
The Annual Meeting of the North Paris Washington
Total Abstinence Society will be held in the Meeting
House at North Paris on Monday, the 4th of July next,
at one o'clock P. M. Address by Col CHARLES AR-
DENKES, of Turner. Per order.
North Paris, June 17th, 1842.

OXFORD COUNTY TEMPERANCE
CONVENTION.
The Annual Meeting of the Oxford County Temperance
Convention will be held in the Rev. Mr. Hurd's
Meeting House at Fryeburg, on Monday, the fourth day
of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. An Ad-
dress and other suitable exercises suitable to the occa-
sion may be expected. The friends of the cause are in-
vited to attend.
Per order of the Executive Committee.
LEVI WHITMAN.
Norway, June 20th, 1842.

Emancipation.
TO whom it may concern.—This may certify that
I have this day relinquished to my son, ELIAS
OLDHAM, his time, and do declare him free to act and
trade for himself; and I shall neither claim any of his
earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this
date. WITNESS: THADDEUS OLDHAM.
Peru, March 15th, 1842. 3w7

Wanted—Immediately,
TWO or THREE APPRENTICE GIRLS to the
Tailoring business. Enquire of
MICAH ALLEN.
Paris, June 14, 1842. 3w6

Commissioners' Notice.
THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Judge
of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and
examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of
BENJA. RUSSELL,
late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, hereby give no-
tice that six months from the twenty-fourth day of May
1842, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove
their claims; and we will attend the service assigned us
at the dwelling house of James Walker in said Bethel,
on Thursday, the fourteenth day of July, and Thursday,
the twenty-fourth day of November next, between the
hours of one and five of the clock P. M. on each of said
days.

SAMUEL BARKER, } Commissioners.
MICAH BLAKE, }

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Charles Porter, Guardian of Hiram
Knight, a minor child and heir of Hiram Knight, late of said
County, deceased, praying for license to sell said minor interest
in the real estate of his late Father, as particularly de-
scribed in said Petition, for the purpose of putting out and se-
curing the proceeds thereof to said minor on interest.—It was
Ordered,
That the Guardian give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the
clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why
the same should not be granted.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Rebecca Twitchell, Widow of Levi
L. Twitchell, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for an al-
lowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; and also
that her Dowry in the real estate of said deceased may be us-
ed to her; It was
Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in
said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the
clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why
the same should not be granted.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the 24th day of April in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—
Jedediah Covey, Administrator of the estate of Joseph
Lay, Jr. late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, having pre-
sented his second account of his administration of the estate of
said deceased.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Covey give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the
Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a
Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 4th Tuesday of June
next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any
they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned
that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves
the trust of Administrators of the estate of
LEANDER GAGE,
late of Watford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giv-
ing bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all per-
sons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make
immediate payment; and those who have any demands there-
on, to exhibit the same to
ANN S. GAGE,
AMOS GAGE.
May 24, 1842.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—
ON the Petition of David Durgin, representing that
"William Durgin, late of Hiram in said County, deceased on
the 18th day of January, 1841, leaving a widow and no chil-
dren—that the deceased was largely indebted to said Peti-
tioner, Father of said William Durgin—that no Will was
made and no administration has been taken on the estate of
said William. The widow, Hannah R. Durgin, has neglect-
ed and refused to take letters of administration, on, keeping, using
and converting to her own use all the property of the said de-
ceased, amounting to six or eight hundred dollars,—and
praying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed
administrator of said deceased.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock
in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same
should not be granted.

Copy, Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Isaac Heath, Guardian of James S.
Heath and Belinda Ann Heath, minors and heirs at law of A-
braham Heath, Jr. late of Sumner, in said County, deceased,
praying for license to sell the interest of said Wards in said A-
braham Heath's homestead farm situated in said Sumner, for
the purpose of securing the proceeds thereof to said Wards on
interest.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Isaac Heath give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock
in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same
should not be granted.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two—
Jonathan Pike, having presented a certain instrument
purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Zeri Pike, late
of Livermore, in said County, deceased, for Probate: It was
Ordered,
That the said Jonathan Pike give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same
should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will
and Testament of said deceased.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Elizabeth Bucknam, Widow of Cal-
vin Bucknam, late of Hebron, in said County, deceased, pray-
ing for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased
—and also that her Dowry in the real estate of said deceased
may be assigned her.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same
should not be granted.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Abel Chapman, Administrator of the
estate of Abel Chapman, Jr. late of Rumford, in said County,
deceased, praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said
deceased (as a partial sale would injure the residue) for the
purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and also the in-
cidental charges; and also on the Petition of the Widow of said deceased
to have her Dowry in the real estate of said deceased set out to
her.—It was
Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the
forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same
should not be granted.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—
On the petition of Nathaniel Foster, Administrator of the

